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On earth or on earth over rocks, especially in high and open places. Examined by the writer from Washington and Alberta (Bruce Fink), Vancouver Island (J. Macoun), Alaska (Trevor Kincaid). J. Macoun records from quite a number of localities throughout British America, Clara E. Cummings from many localities in Alaska, and Dr. Wainio adds California. This gives a general distribution throughout British America and Alaska, and from two states on the Pacific coast. This is the form *coccocephala* (Ach.) Wainio Mon. Clad. Univ. 1: 204. 1894, which is found in Europe, Asia and South America.

CLADONIA BELLIDIFLORA Hookeri (Tuck.) Nyl. Syn. Lich. 221. 1860 Podetia elongated, cup-bearing, destitute of squamules (or finally sparsely squamulose).

Recorded from Newfoundland and western arctic America by Dr. Wainio, and Clara E. Cummings reports it from several localities in her Lichens of Alaska. Known also in Europe, Asia and South America.

CLADONIA BELLIDIFLORA RAMULOSA Wainio Mon. Clad. Univ. 2: 210, 1894. Podetia quite short, about 10-20 mm. long and 0.7-2 mm in diameter, cupless and apices quite obtuse, radiately, fasciculately or dichotomously branched at or near the apex, with divaricate and quite short branches; destitute of squamules or sparsely squamulose.

Recorded from Finland by Dr. Wainio and from Alaska by Clara E. Cummings. Of this plant Dr. Wainio says, "Habitu subsimilis est *Cl. cristatellae* Tuck., sed sine dubio e *Cl. bellidiflora* est evolute."

The illustration of *Cladonia deformis* is from No. 66, "Lichenes Boreali-Americani," and that for *Cladonia bellidiflora* is from a collection made by the writer at Glacier, British Columbia.

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Concluded.

NOTES ON NOMENCLATURE IX.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

Part 229 of Brotherus' Mosses in Engler and Prantl Pflanzenfamilien was received on October 25th, 1907. It includes pages 961–1008, completes the *Hookeriaceae* and takes up the *Hypopterygiaceae*, *Helicophyllaceae*, *Rhacopilaceae* and *Leskeaceae*.

All but the last are tropical or subtropical in their distribution with one remarkable exception: *Hypopterygium Canadense* Kindb., from Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, is the only representative of this genus further north than Mexico or Cuba. Through the kindness of Professor Macoun, I have recently seen the type specimens and they undoubtedly belong to this tropical genus. It is one of those anomalous cases of distribution which finds its parallel at Killarney, Ireland, where a filmy fern and one of the *Hookeriaceae*, *Cyclodictyon lætevirens*, are unique examples. This may be a survival of a tropical flora extending northward to the Yukon. *Rhacopilum tomentosum* is known to occur in Louisiana and will probably be discovered in some other of our Southern States. It ranges throughout the West Indies also.

The Leskeaceae are divided into five subfamilies; the *Heterocladieae*, *Thelieae*, *Anomodonteae*, *Leskeae* and *Thuidieae*. *Heterocladium* has five North American species; *H. procurrens*, *H squarrosulum*, *H. heteropterum*, *H. Macounii* and *H. heteropterioides*. *Thelia* four; *Th. hirtella*, *Th. compacta*, *Th. robusta*, and *Th. asprella*, *Th. Lescurii* being reduced to the latter. *Myurella* three species; *M. julacea*, *M. tenerrima* and *M. gracillis*.

Anomodon, as given by Lesqx. and James, is divided into three genera with *Haplohymenium* Doz. and Molk. to include *H. triste* (Cesat.) Kindb. and *Anomodon* with five species; *A. apiculatus*. *A. minor*, *A. viticulosus*, *A. attenuatus* and *A. rostratus* and *Herpetineuron Toccoae* (Sull.) Cardot.

The *Leskeae* include *Lindbergia* with *L. brachyptera* and *L. Austini* (Sull.) Broth *Leskea* has four species: *L. microcarpa*, *L. polycarpa*, *L. arenicola*, *L. gracilescens*. *Leskea nervosa* is transferred to *Leskeella* Limpr. and *L tectorum* to *Pseudoleskeella*. *Lescuraea* takes one species, *L. substriata*. *Pseudoleskea* has five species: *P. atrovirens*, *P. pallida*. *P. denudata*, and the variety *Holzingeri*, *P. rigescens* and *P. stenophylla*.

The *Thuidieae* are also subdivided more than usual, the genus *Rauia* Aust. being recognized for *R. scita*. *Thuidium erectum* has been overlooked as it was reduced to a synonym of *Th. delicatum* by Dr. Best in 1896. The genus *Haplocladium* C.M. is also maintained with two species, *H. virginianum* and *H. microphyllum* (Sw.) Broth. This part concludes with the generic description of *Claopodium* and figure of *C. leuconcuron*.

New York Botanical Garden.

A LIST OF MOSSES COLLECTED IN THE MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA IN THE SUMMER OF 1907.

By A. J. Grout, Ph.D.

All the mosses here listed were collected during July and the first two weeks in August They were all collected in or near the estate of Geo. W. Vanderbilt, and mostly in Transylvania County, though some collected on and near Green Knob and Pigeon Gap were in Haywood Co. Chestnut Bald is the highest of the group of what is generally called "The Balsams," because the summits are covered with balsam fir and spruce. Probably some of the collections made here were over the line in Jackson County. All collections from Chestnut Bald were at about 6000 ft. altitude.

The Pink Beds, which were headquarters, is an elevated mountain valley about 3300 ft. above sea level on the average and about 12 miles northwest of Brevard and about 40 miles from Asheville. The life of these mountains, both animal and vegetable, is an interesting combination of northern and southern forms. Many forms found here which were originally identified with northern forms have proved on closer study to be well marked varieties or even distinct species. Many of the mosses listed here differ considerably from northern forms and are probably good varieties to say the least. The thirteenth fascicle (Nos. 301–325) of my "North American Musci